

Bread Upon the Waters.

One fine autumnal afternoon, as a country gentleman, named Louis Dwight, was out for an hour's ride in his vehicle, he came upon a group of urchins sporting in the road, and among them saw his son, a boy of ten, flying his kite. The novel thought struck him of giving his son a ride while still flying his kite, and so by his desire the son took a seat by his side, the horse trotted on, and the kite string, through the back of the wagon, still held by the pleased youngster, maintained the traveling kite in the air. It was, however, not long before the boy lost his hold of the stick, upon which the kite rapidly descended from its gay altitude, and, disappearing behind some trees, fell into a swamp beyond.

To regain what was so much prized by his son, if possible, without too much effort, the father drove back, and now saw that one of the group of children had already started in pursuit of the missing toy, and was wending his difficult course through the swamp, from which in due time he made his way back, with a shout of joy, bringing the unharmed kite and its roll of twine, which, on reaching the road, he presented with a smiling grace to their owner.

'You are a gallant and unselfish boy,' said Mr. Dwight, giving him a handful of pence; 'what is your name?'

'Herbert Archley,' said the youth, blushing at the compliment and lifting his cap in recognition of it; and then, turning to his playmates, he divided among them what he had received by tossing the coins into the air saying:

'Come, boys, here's for a scramble!'

His companions proved themselves not slow to accept the offer, and young Archley, sharing in the scramble with high glee, took his scant portion with the others.

'You are too generous by half,' exclaimed Mr. Dwight, admiring the boy's benevolence quite as much as his good-natured service and politeness. 'You must learn to be more careful of your means—when you grow older, at least—or you will find it a thankless and very rude world to live in.'

'Ah, sir,' said the boy, with a brighter glance than before, and again doffing his cap, 'father taught me never to be mean, and to be unselfish always makes me feel happy.'

His looks told the truth as eloquently as his words and tone, as he stood there in the road, his fine, open, handsome face rosy with health and beaming with intelligence and joy—a far more beautiful object to contemplate than even the declining sun, whose light displayed him to such advantage.

'The sun is lengthening your shadow, my boy,' said the gentleman, reflecting for a moment; 'and even so it is with the light of experience, which increases the shade of sorrow the longer it shines. Take my advice, my boy, and hereafter never give all your spare money away. Be liberal, as your father taught you; but save at least half for yourself. There is no virtue in being prodigal; often it is an error, and prevents both the power to be just and to be generous.'

'I thank you, sir, for the advice, and I will remember and try to follow it.'

'Good afternoon, my boy.'

'Good-bye, sir.'

As they rode home, which was not far from that neighborhood, Mr. Dwight learned from his son that Herbert Archley was a poor boy, living with his widowed mother; that he was a forward scholar, and so generally a favorite that presents were often made to him, and these he almost as often distributed among his comrades, between whom he seemed to make but little distinction.

Within a few days Mr. Dwight again met young Archley, and repeating his injunction to 'save half at least,' gave him a money-box for the purpose. And the boy, smiling, again promised, and applauded by his mother, did as he had been advised, careless and thoughtless of how it accumulated from month to month. The gentleman who had been so interested in him often gave him small sums, like others, though debarred, like others, from rendering his mother assistance, which an honest pride forbade her to accept, and of which health and industry prevented her from absolute need.

A year passed, and chancing to be in the company of evil associates, Archley got into trouble with them. They committed some theft, in

which he did not share, and of which he was ignorant until he was arrested, like them, and tried as their accomplice. Information of the affair being brought to Mr. Dwight, he felt convinced of the boy's innocence, and after questioning him undertook to plead his case; which influence, however, only succeeded so far against the false testimony of the really guilty that Archley was fined for trespass while the others were more severely dealt with.

The shame of the accusation seemed to overcome the griefed boy more than the fear of punishment, however unjust; and he wept more bitterly than the young reprobates who had thought to make him share their punishment as well as their disgrace.

'You need not shed tears, my boy,' said his temporary protector, soothingly, so that all could hear. 'None who know you can think harm of you. The best are often injured by false evidence beyond their power of defense against law; and in this case the penalty it prescribes for you I believe you can pay, without depending upon anybody but yourself.'

'My mother is so poor,' sobbed the boy, 'that I don't like her to pay so much; and how can I pay it?'

'What have you done with the box?'

'Oh, I forgot that; but I don't think there can be so much in it, for the little I have saved up in it.'

'Send for it, and we will see about that.'

The little box was therefore brought and opened in court, and much to the boy's surprise, far more was found in it than was demanded to meet the penalty. This discovery cheered young Archley, for he was now relieved from his mortification at dependency by being able to pay his fine with his own money, which he did with some pride; and, with his mother, his friend and his box, he marched out of court amid the cheers of his joyful playmates.

'You see, my young friend, that by being provident, without being mean, you have been able to rescue yourself from difficulty,' said Mr. Dwight, on parting with them. 'Bear the lesson in mind, in future, as well as you have kept your promise, and you will find it of service throughout your life, long after I am dead, perhaps. There is more than the amount you have paid. I wished you to send for the box, only the better to illustrate what virtue there is in providence, and how thoughtless prodigality might have left you without one friend to serve you.'

The lesson thus learned had a doubly good effect, and the boy was more careful as to the character of his companions ever after.

The manifold changes of a few more years, transforming the boy into a man, involved other great alterations in the conditions of his life. His mother slept in the grave; his good friend, Mr. Dwight, had moved away, he knew not whither; and he, in a neighboring town, no less popular as a boy, had, by dint of intelligent enterprise, acquired a thriving business, of which he was the head.

Fortune long seemed to favor the young man, and often the image and counsel of his early good adviser came up before him, and the pleasant remembrance made him yearn to see him. But, unfortunately, the advice which he remembered he did not follow. His benevolence and confiding nature, his eagerness to oblige, and his impulsive sympathy at every signal of distress, became known to all around him, and by slow and sure degrees the unstinted exercise of his uncalculating charity, annulled the good results of his honest industry, and carried his affairs gradually into the background, where prodigal generosity often leads and leaves a man, and where debt incurred by helping others brings distress and ruin upon the deserted bankrupt.

Herbert Archley failed, and found few friends to praise, pity him, or defend his honesty of purpose, and none who were able or dared to help him. To him came now the old experience of the too benevolent, who have less means to sustain than heart to prompt generous actions; and though fortune did not so utterly forsake him as to consign the well-meaning debtor to a jail, his freedom to wander seemed no liberty to him, who, as he left the town, a poor and censured man, could not leave its recollections also behind.

The imprisoned thought was itself imprisonment, as, when far away, he brooded, in poverty, over his follies and misfortunes.

'Were not every thoughtful step we take in this world thronged with proofs of our insignificance and ignorance, we might dare attempt to grasp at and arraign the wisdom of the Almighty,' he reflected as he mourned. 'Yet, in what light I have, it sometimes seems unjust that charity should be the cause of its own punishment, or be permitted at all to suffer. But, now, how well I recollect the counsel given me by that good man in my youth—to be kind, without giving all away, and that one might be provident without being mean. He gave me a fatherly lesson in those happy days, and I was wiser, because more mindful, even then; but grown confident by success, I neglected the advice which would have spared me the trials I now bear; the loss of good repute and the ingratitude of the undeserving, for whom I have injured the worthy; and the tongue of scandal, for inability, which is mis-called dishonesty, oppresses me more even than the lack of means, with which, if not thrown away in acts of mistaken benevolence, I would gladly repay all. But yet, to sit down thus and meekly mourn, like Job, will never lift me up again. There must still be time and opportunities to redeem myself. I am still young and strong, and may yet prove wiser, if I faithfully follow the counsel of him who understood me so well in my boyhood. Henceforth I will do so. I will strive hard again, and the lesson of the little box shall be my guide as I toil.'

Animated by the resolution he had formed, half the load which had oppressed him vanished. Among strangers he entered anew in the mazes of business, and though his melancholy memories sometimes made his struggles less energetic than he wished, their discouraging effect was more than offset by the great object he had in view—the ultimate power to clear his reputation at home from all stain.

Stray gleams of success multiplied and gathered, as he proceeded slowly but steadily toward the horizon of his hopes, and at last ripened into the inspiring dawn. Often, while the night of his distress was vanishing behind him, the old prodigal impulse which had caused him to return upon him; but he checked it by the memory of the little box; and while not mindless of the claims of those who were more needy than he, he learned to feel that there was yet something nobler than extravagant benevolence; to be just first and then generous; and that, beside what was due to his creditors, there was much due to himself.

By this line of conduct he rose again to substantial prosperity. Experience had not been wasted upon him, and his second ordeal was triumphant. The memory of the little box was a talismanic guide to him. One-half of all his profits he uniformly put by for future days; and freed from all former indebtedness, he found himself, in the prime of life, not merely recommended to being generous as well as honest, but secure against the wiles and wails of impostors, and wealthy without having been a miser.

Thus enabled, by a courageous adherence to the provident rule which was at first repugnant to his nature, to return in joy and honor to the town which he had left in disgrace, he revisited the scenes of his youth, and as he wandered among them and revived their associations, he thanked God that he was now as happy as he had ever been when he played there. The old cottage was torn down, but the grass grew green over the graves of his parents, and he felt that their souls were in a changeless home. The natural landmarks remained unaltered, and as he strolled along the chief road of the village, he paused awhile at the spot where, returning from the swamp with the kite, he had first met the good man, Louis Dwight.

'He must be quite old now, if alive,' mused he. 'Let me see; I was then ten, and he, perhaps, forty—my own age now. Three score and ten—the allotted age of man.—He may be dead; or if not, I suppose I shall never see or hear of him again. How like a dream it all seems! Here I am standing alive. Here is where he gave me the pence, opposite that very tree; and here is—why, bless me, who comes there? If this isn't the old gentleman himself, my eyes or my memory fail me.'

It was a bowed old man, in worn and faded garments, who was approaching, walking slowly, with a cane. Archley raised his hat respectfully as he drew near. He had truly recognized him. It was Louis Dwight.

But his old friend and adviser did not recognize him so quickly, though he paused and returned his salutation.

'His sight may be poor,' thought Archley; 'but I will test his memory by a surer method. Old gentleman, I was born in this village, and have been absent many years. I have been standing here for some time, looking upon the scenes which are more interesting now than they were when I played here, thirty years ago.'

'Thirty years ago!' exclaimed old Mr. Dwight, staring at him. 'Why, I used to live here then.'

'Did you, indeed?' Then perhaps you might be able to tell me what became of a very fine gentleman who lived here at the same time, but went away before I did. He was out riding one day, and I saved a kite for his son; and on this very spot he gave me some pence for it, and some very good advice into the bargain. His name was Louis Dwight.'

'And yours is—'

'Herbert Archley.'

'Why,' cried the astonished old gentleman, holding up his hands to heaven; 'merciful Providence! is this you, my dear young friend?—Let me give you a hug! And faltering toward him, he gave him an embrace which was returned with interest; and then, in brief, they exchanged histories—that of Mr. Dwight being far more melancholy than Archley's.

His son was dead, his property all gone, and he was now a dependent upon charity, where once he had lived in affluence.

Archley heard in silence, with tears; but he brightened them with a smile, as he said:

'Mr. Dwight, I believe that God has ordered that we should meet this day, and we meet, sir, never to part until one of us is dead. You are now poor, but I am rich. All that I possess I owe to your early lessons to me. I will protect and comfort you while life lasts, and repair your losses as well as I can.'

And here Herbert Archley proved true to his word; and thus it was that good advice, in kindness given and with reverence obeyed, resulted in a rich reward to both. The bread of wisdom had been early cast upon the waters, and it returned 'after many,' in the shape of substantial gratitude.

How to be a Gentleman.

We want a few private words with the boys, says the *Parish Visitor*. The truth is we have a great idea of boys. We used to think men were made of boys. We begin to think now that those were old-fashioned notions, that they are all out of date. We look round and see a great many persons grown up, with men's clothes on, who are called men. But they act and behave so that we feel certain that they were never made out of boys. If they had been, they would have known how to behave better. Where they came from we do not know. But what we wish to put into the ears of the boys is this—be gentlemen. In this country every boy may grow up to be a gentleman if he will. It is not necessary that he should become rich—and most boys think it is—for it is necessary that he should become a great scholar, nor that he should become a distinguished man.

But some impatient ones are asking, How can we become gentlemen? How can a boy go about making himself one? Can he work for it? Yes he can. And the harder he works for it in the right way, the better. But he must study with his eyes and ears. Reading books and newspapers is not enough. He must think and feel, as well as speak and act. Can he buy it? No, he cannot. Money will buy a good many things, but it will not buy what makes a gentleman. If you have money, you can go to a shop and buy clothes. But hat, coat, pants and boots do not make a gentleman. They make a fop, and sometimes come near making a fool. Money will buy dogs and horses, but how many dogs and horses, do you think it would take to make a gentleman? Let no boy, therefore, think he is to be made a gentleman by the clothes he wears, the horse he rides, the stick he carries, the dog that trots after him, the house he lives in, or the money he spends. Not one or all of these by it—and yet every boy may be a gentleman. But how? By being true, manly and honorable. By keeping himself neat and respectable. By being civil and courteous. By respecting himself and respecting others. By doing the best he knows how. And finally, above all, by fearing God and keeping his commandments.—*Carolina Farmer*.

The Public School Laws.

LETTER FROM DR. MCLEAN.

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.)

McLEANSVILLE, April 2, 1879.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—As the school bill passed by the Legislature failed to become a law, I desire, with your permission, to point out some of the changes, and, as I believe, improvements made by this act in the present law. I do this in order that the attention of teachers and others interested in the common schools of the State may be directed to these changes, so that they may be discussed, and, if found to meet with popular favor, they may become the subjects of future legislation. No doubt many other improvements to the school law may be suggested by practical teachers.

Section 12 is so amended as to make it the duty of the Secretary to serve notices on committees without cost, whereas the present law requires the Sheriffs to perform this duty, for which they are entitled to fees, and I have understood that in some counties large sums are claimed by Sheriffs for this service. I believe, however, this defect is cured by another act of the Legislature.

Section 15 requires the County Examiners to have four days of examination in each year, viz.: 'First Saturday in January, April, July and October,' thus giving the teachers four opportunities of being examined without paying for it themselves; whereas they can only be examined in July and October, as the law now stands.

Section 17 provides for the appointment of school committees 'by the County Board of Education, together with the magistrates of the county.' No argument is necessary to show the advantages of this mode over the present, which requires the County Board to make the appointments.

Section 21 of the present law authorizes the county boards of adjoining counties to arrange for the sending of pupils across the lines of such counties in cases of great inconvenience. The new law gives this power to the committees of adjoining districts along the county lines.

Section 26 stands as it is at present, except that the proviso is left out. I may here remark that the committee who reported the bill put the word 'shall' in place of 'may,' in the fifth line of this section, but the House reversed it. The reason why the committee made this change was that they believed it to be in strict compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, (Art. IX, Sec. 3,) and from the further fact that the school term is admitted by all to be too short, and cannot be lengthened without more money.

Section 35 of the new Act reads as follows: 'The State Board of Education shall prescribe from time to time, for a term of not less than five years, what text books of reference shall be used in the common schools of the State; Provided, That no sectarian or political text books or influence shall be used in any public school; And provided further, That the Bible shall not be excluded from the public schools of the State.'

This section seems to meet with very great favor from the teachers, who have been annoyed by a variety of text books in their schools, and it is believed that it would obviate a difficulty so much complained of both by teachers and patrons.

Section 47 authorizes the county Boards, in connection with the magistrates of the county, if they deem it proper, to appoint a county superintendent, define his duties and fix his salary. Part of the committee of education were in favor of making this absolute, another part being opposed to it. The section as it stands was offered as a compromise of views.

Section 48 authorizes the County Boards to make an appropriation not exceeding \$100 annually for the purpose of carrying on a normal school in each county, giving two or more adjoining counties power to have a normal school.

Section 49 places the normal school under the care of the county examiners or some other suitable person to be selected by the county Boards.

A law of this kind has been in force for several years in Guilford and Randolph, and I am satisfied that it has been productive of great good in these counties.

Section 50 does not appear in the printed bill, but it was carefully considered by both the Senate and House committees, and was passed as part of the bill. By it every school district is authorized by a vote of the citizens of the district to levy an additional tax for school purposes.

The section is carefully drawn so as to avoid all conflict between the races. The whites having the privilege of taxing themselves for their own schools, and the colored having the same privilege of taxing themselves for their schools. And in no

case can one race be taxed for the schools of the other. This is regarded by Superintendent Scarborough as one of the best features of the bill.

Section 39 raises the tax on one hundred dollars worth of property from eight and one-third to cents, and on polls from twenty-five to thirty cents. Some few verbal alterations are made in other sections.

J. A. McLEAN.

Train Your Boy for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which, says a Boston paper, too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order and responsibility. In many households boys from 12 to 17 years old are too much administered to by loving mothers or other female members of the family. Boys living during those years are having the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning just in season for breakfast, nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be too late; looking upon an errand as taking so much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by mother to 'spruce up' a little, finding his wardrobe always where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on till school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order and precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, file letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a nicely regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where, in place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous; blunders, overlooked at first, get to be a matter of serious moment; then patience is overtaken and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents, who, too often, never know the real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.—*Scientific American*.

The Sugar Maple.

It is a pity that the sugar maple is not more extensively grown than at present. As an ornamental tree its outlines are very symmetrical when young, while in advanced years it usually assumes a diversity of form seemingly dependent on the soil and situation. It sometimes reaches the height of 70 or 80 feet, although it is generally considerably smaller, and it is remarkable for the brilliancy of its autumnal colors. As firewood it ranks next to hickory and is the most valuable wood we possess for charcoal. The curled and bird's eye varieties are prized for cabinet work and interior finishing, while the straight-grained kind is used for a number of household and artistic purposes as well as for ship-building.

Moreover, a maple orchard, or sugar bush, as it is called, is a source of no small income on a farm. The product is pure sugar, is cheaply and easily manufactured, and is preferable on some accounts to that from sugar cane. The syrup, too, as the best in the market, always finds a ready sale, brings a higher price than any other and some makers dispose of all their product in this form. According to the census of 1870 the total production of maple sugar in this country was 28,483,645 pounds. Twenty-eight different States contributed to the quantity, of which the following yielded the largest amounts: Vermont, 8,894,302; New York, 6,682,040; Ohio, 3,469,128; New Hampshire, 1,800,704; Pennsylvania, 1,245,919; Indiana, 1,332,332; Virginia and West Virginia, 755,699; Wisconsin, 507,192; Massachusetts, 399,800; Kentucky, 269,416. The total quantity of maple molasses or syrup was 921,057 gallons. Of course the actual production of both syrup and sugar must have been considerably greater than the amounts returned by the census, for in all such cases the sins of omission both on the part of canvassers and small makers are always numerous.

The industry is at present confined chiefly to the few States mentioned, with small contributions from the other States east of the Mississippi and north of the 40th parallel

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of latitude, for west of the Father of Waters the sugar maple is seldom met with, while in the Southern States it is found only along the mountains. The black sugar maple which Michaux classed as a distinct species, is now regarded as only a variety of the common kind, and is generally considered the most productive sort.—*Rural New Yorker*.

A Robe of Glass.

In the large basement room of the home of S. Isaacs, at No. 1434 Mission Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, is now weaving the most wonderful fabric of which the voluminous history of unique feminine apparel furnishes any account. It is the material, as flexible as the finest of silk, and as durable as Blue Jeans William's favorite stuff for trousers, for a lady's dress, and it is woven by the world renowned artist in glasswork, Prof. Theodore Greiner, out of innumerable colored strands of glass first spun by himself. Compared with the completed garment, the mythical glass slipper of the fabulous Cinderella will sink into as vulgar an insignificance as an exhausted Napa soda-bottle. A reporter called on him recently, and he very courteously showed him the entire process. Breaking an extra piece out of the soiled bottom of an already broken tumbler, he submitted it to the heat of a blow-pipe until it became incandescent and soft. Then with a 'stick' of glass he touched the molten portion, and with an expert motion, which may be described as a flip, he carried a thread so fine that it was almost invisible till it caught on the disc of a slowly-revolving wide wooden wheel of nineteen feet circumference. At a certain number of revolutions the strand was complete, and the wheel was stopped and it is removed. It then consisted of innumerable softly glistening threads finer than the finest floss silk. These strands are spun of all colors, and are then washed in a solution of water and beet-root sugar, which toughens them. The spinning is all done and occupied many weeks. The weaving is done on an old-fashioned hand-loom, the warp being nineteen feet long and the woof four feet, so that the material will cut to advantage. Only about ten inches a day can be woven, and the whole piece will not be completed for several months to come.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Church Items.

The English Wesleyan thanksgiving fund, established last year, now amounts to \$50,000, and it increases at the rate of \$250,000 a week.

The Roman Catholic population of New York is 1,233,000, of which 600,000 are in the Archdiocese of New York city, which includes several rural towns. For these 600,000 souls there are 250 priests. Baltimore has 238 priests to a Catholic population of 300,000.

The part of London known as Bethnal Green, contains a population of 119,324 and 15 national churches. These churches, which have sittings for 14,478 persons were found by the reporters of the *Church Times* to have on Sundays an aggregate attendance of only 905.

It appears that in the old slave States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi there is only a Catholic population of about 83,000. Following the geographical division of the States, it is found that the Catholic population of this country is divided thus: Southern States, 799,000; Eastern States, 861,000; Middle States, 1,968,000; Western States 2,876,000.

Protestantism has a very numerous following in Russia. Not including the Reformed Christians of Poland, there are 4,680,000 Protestants in Russia. There are 350,000 Lutherans in the Pomeranian Consistorial District; in that of Moscow, 247,000, and 53,000 Reformed. In the District of Ravel there are 380,000; the Districts of Riga and Oesel contain 900,000. In Courland there are 630,000. This gives a total of 2,560,000. Of this number 1,700,000 are German. Besides, there are 350,000 Lutherans in Poland, and 1,770,000 in Finland.

Ventilation.

Many persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is often due to defective ventilation of the bedrooms or from using an undue amount of warm bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelope the sleepers thus producing profuse perspiration. The habit of lying too much under blankets is also very pernicious by reason of the carbonic acid exhaled by the sleeper being retained. Again it is a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window a little at the top, a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet and outlet for the air. In bedrooms there is often neither, and if there is a fireplace, it is generally closed up.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.—The Senate is yet engaged in discussing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills. It is believed that a vote will be reached by the end of the week and another veto be the result. These vetoes cost the people a good round sum of money, and the Republican party, as usual, is responsible for this expenditure of the people's money. Had there been any indication of fair dealing among the Radical ranks, all these troubles could have been avoided. Of course the Government machinery must be kept running somehow or other, but the use of the army at the caprice of the President, at the polls and other places, is dangerous to liberty and the freedom of elections.

The Raleigh Observer says: "Undoubtedly as we have had occasion to say heretofore, the riders attached to the Legislative bill are of more practical importance just at this moment than that attached to the Army bill. But there is a grave difference involved. The Constitution does not contemplate the suspension of either Legislative, Executive or Judiciary, as might happen for lack of compensation. The Constitution not only contemplates the absence of an army, but almost directs it. The right is given Congress to raise and support armies if thought advisable, but their lawful existence is limited by the Constitution to two years. On June 30, 1879, the lawful existence of the United States Army ends, and the militia of the several States will resume the position assigned them by the wise men who made the Constitution of this country."

Vance and Blaine Hitch.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, on the 19th inst. It was agreed to take the vote on the so-called political part of the bill at 4 o'clock, 20th.

Blaine spoke at considerable length, taking ground against State rights, and also spoke of the system of education in Southern schools as being of an invidious character, and quoted from school books to show that such was the fact.

He was followed by Vance. Mr. Vance said he was requested to state a fact which was also within his own knowledge, that the partisan school literature spoken of by Blaine is non-existent. During the war a few such works were circulated but since then no Southern child had ever seen one. No measure advocated by Southern men, said Mr. Vance, has a fair hearing in this body. The fact that it is upheld by them is the signal for reviving old issues not pertinent to the question. He thought it essential to a proper consideration of this bill that it be discussed on its merits, but the arguments of its opponents were mere party denunciation. If this were an action at law and such answers to the complaint were filed they should be rejected as frivolous. Mr. Vance made an earnest demand that proper respect be given to Southern representatives and commented upon the Republican logic concerning the elections which was that "elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; they shall be according to State laws if we have to overawe the civil authorities by force to have our way; they shall be pure if it takes John Davenport and every criminal in our cities to manage and give them purity; they shall be conducted without the appearance of violence if the artillery has to be turned on every ballot-box, and they shall be fair if we have to arrest every man offering to vote the democratic ticket. Unless we can use the army at the polls to count in the next President we will abandon the defense of the country."

Chief Justice Waite goes to South Carolina to preside in the United States Circuit Court.

General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States are in session in Baltimore.

The first steamship line direct between New York and Mediterranean ports has been established, principally in the fruit trade.

The Dunkers.

The largest religious and ecclesiastical convention ever held in Virginia, will meet at Broadway, Rockingham county, Va., commencing on the 2nd day of June next, and lasting four days. It is the annual meeting of the religious sect known as Dunkers, or Brethren as they prefer to be called.

Preparations are now going actively forward for this great gathering of this peculiar people. The entire Church in the United States and the Canada will be represented, besides a representative from England. Special trains of passenger cars will be run through from Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities in the West, bringing thousands from remote points. The meeting is exciting uncommon interest in all the counties of the Shenandoah Valley, and the Brethren are occupied in the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the anticipated assemblage. About two hundred men were engaged a few days ago in putting up a dining-room on the ground selected for the Conference. It is the largest building in the county, being 150x48 feet, and will seat at the tables 800 persons. Outside of this building there is a cooking-room of 40 feet, with two boilers 9 feet long, 27 inches wide and 18 inches deep, with three boilers half this size. An idea of the magnitude of the preparations for the spirit of hospitality to be indulged in on the occasion may be formed from the fact that arrangements are made for baking 12,000 pounds of bread, cooking 1,000 pounds of bacon and 20,000 pounds of beef, which will be accompanied by 1,300 pounds of butter, 150 gallons of apple butter, 500 dozen assorted pickles, 400 pounds of coffee, 900 pounds of sugar, and ten pounds of tea, besides milk and other articles in abundance and without limit.

Mining News and Notes.—A very important sale of the most noted piece of mining property in this immediate section of State is about to be consummated. The sale does not embrace the entire property but a controlling interest in it. As soon as the papers are fixed up full particulars will be given.

The Silver Hill mine in Davidson county, one of the largest and best mines in the State, has just been sold to New York parties. The price given for the mine has not been made public, but the sale is said to be next to the largest ever made in North Carolina. We are informed, too, that the purchasers intend to operate it on quite an extensive scale.

The sale of another valuable mining property, about ten or twelve miles from the Silver Hill Mine, was to have been closed yesterday for between \$20,000 and \$30,000. This is also made to Northern capitalists.

A few days ago, a lot of gold, in the crude state, was received at the assay office in this city from Nacoochee, Hall county, Ga., having been mailed as third-class matter that morning, and the bullion assay made and the amount, \$80, returned to Nacoochee the following day, the only cost to the owner being a few cents for mail transportation. This is one of the benefits conferred upon the Atlantic Gold Belt by the establishment of an assay office and United States sub-treasury in Charlotte. Miners of South Carolina and Georgia are beginning to see the advantages of it, and as a consequence, the business of the office is increasing monthly.—Charlotte Observer.

Twelve thousand acres of land in Patrick county, Va., were sold at 37½ cents per acre.

The Vanderbilt estate is said to be beyond a doubt, worth more than \$100,000,000.

Among the department clerks in Washington are sixty-one alumni of Yale, thirty-five of Princeton, and thirty of Dartmouth, who hold clerkships at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

St. Nicholas for June.—A seasonal frontispiece entitled "Summer has come," and opens with "A Second Trial," a story by Sarah Winter Kellogg. Louisa M. Alcott tells two stories in one under the title "Two Little Travelers." The other short tales deal with the queer doings of "Bossy Annans," a Southern negro boy who loved curious pets; with "Robin Goodfellow and his friend Bluetree," in the days of Good Queen Bess; with the Royal Bonbon, a boy-soldier of the terrible French Revolution; and with "Comet that struck the Earth"—and some boys—in the far West, years ago. The eight illustrations to these stories, particularly that to "The Royal Bonbon," which is by Walter Shirlaw, are specially attractive. The whole "make-up" is interesting and useful.

Scribner for June.—The "modern quality" of Scribner's Monthly, which has been recently remarked upon by a critic, is fully sustained by the June issue, which is unobtrusively, up to the times, and full of points.

The opening paper on "The Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition" has been delayed by the late arrival of some of the most interesting of the illustrations. The initial paper on Edison and his inventions, promises a rich treat. A timely paper is Mr. C. C. Bull's "Piercing the American Lethargy," which appears simultaneously with the assembling in Paris of the Congress of Engineers to select a route for the proposed Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal. "With Stonewall Jackson," by Mr. A. C. Redwood, is a spirited account of the Confederate side of the second Manassas campaign, in which the writer was a participant. "The University of Berlin," by Prof. H. H. Boyesen of Cornell, is illustrated with portraits of some of the great men to which the institution owes its superiority, including Helmholtz, Monnien, Curtius, Lepsius, Grimm and Virchow, of all of whom there are also personal sketches. Mr. Boyesen gives a thorough exposition of the German university system and discusses its relations to American education. The writer was a student at the university and has recently visited it in order to prepare this paper. The light reading is suitable for the warm weather. Mr. Henry James's new story, to begin in the Midsummer Holiday Scribner, is entitled "Confidence."

STATE NEWS.

How They Beat the Government.—Another one of the many little devices and shrewd tricks resorted to by the Government out of its legitimate revenue, was discovered at the North Carolina depot transfer platform by Deputy Collector John G. Young, yesterday. Noticing what the way bill said was a box of lacon shipped from Linwood, a small station on the North Carolina railroad, to Darlington, S. C., his suspicions were aroused. The box was opened and contained nine boxes, about two hundred and fifty pounds, of manufactured tobacco, upon which there was not a single government stamp. The tobacco was accordingly seized by the collector and will be confiscated to the use of the government.

Not long since a box purporting to contain hardware, shipped from some point on the North Carolina railroad, was also found to contain manufactured tobacco packed in the same way. This and many other methods are resorted to and there is no telling how much tobacco is disposed of without even having had the slightest acquaintance with government stamps. Then again stamps are often made to do double duty. Only last fall, a tar bucket, such as may be seen hanging on the coupling-pole of a road wagon, was picked up on the streets of Charlotte, which was subsequently ascertained to have two bottoms, between which were found a lot of stamps which had been used once, and were doubtless being taken back to do service again. They have also been found in feed troughs, in horse collars, and elsewhere.

Between operations of this sort and the work of the moonshiners, there is not much rest for the revenue officers.—Charlotte Observer.

Newborn truckers were greatly set back on Thursday by a telegram from Baltimore stating that the price of peas had dropped to 50 cents a box. The *Nut Shell* says that this sudden reduction of price is unfortunate for all Southern truck farmers, but particularly so for those in that vicinity. Several hundred boxes of peas shipped from North Carolina have not yet reached their destination, and will now, of course, prove a total loss to the shippers, as the price realized from the sales will hardly pay the freight. Notwithstanding the fact that almost a million dollars worth of peas has been shipped from the farms near that city, the half have not been gathered, and now that it does not pay to ship them, the citizens will soon no doubt be welcome to all they have gathered. After every one has been bountifully supplied, thousands of boxes will be left to rot on the vines.—Raleigh Observer.

Judge Dick, at Asheville, has been filling the jails with tenants the past week. There were before him, we learn from the *Citizen*, on the criminal docket 21 continued cases and 232 new bills, 230 defendants. There were 105 submissions and 25 convictions for violation of the revenue laws. The sentences of those convicted were as follows: 1 for 2 years, 5 for 15 months, 8 for 11 months, 1 for 10 months, 4 for 9 months, 9 for 6 months, for three months, and 6 for 30 days, and cost, with \$1,000 fine, each case, except in the sentence for 30 days. All parties sentenced for less than 12 months are to be confined in the jails of the different counties, and 6 are sentenced to the penitentiary, they being old offenders or their cases of an aggravated character.

Hillsboro Recorder: We dropped in upon our worthy treasurer at Raleigh on Thursday last. He says the bill to settle the State debt is a success. Over \$1,000,000 in old bonds have already been offered in exchange, and he informed us that on that morning, \$67,000 in old bonds had come in.

THE CHAPEL HILL BURGLES.—A mixed crowd of 10,000 people was collected from Orange and the adjoining counties to witness the death scene in the tragedy that closed on the 18th at Hillsboro. Appeal after appeal of the most touching character has been made to Gov. Jarvis, but he has remained in a firm belief that the jury and the judges and the approbation of a community were not to be set aside unless it was an extreme case. Just one short week more was what the prisoners prayed the Chief Executive to grant them, but at 11 o'clock a telegram was received refusing to postpone the fatal hour.—Raleigh Observer.

The Watchman states that a young man named Brown, son of Sandy Brown, of Rowan, recently died from the excessive use of morphine. He was afflicted with dyspepsia, and used this drug with fatal results in his efforts to relieve himself.

The total number of votes cast in Watauga county on the proposition to lay a tax to build the Caldwell & Watauga Narrow Gauge Railroad was, according to the Lenoir Topic, 366, of which number 32 were for and 334 against.

Another investigation has proven beyond doubt that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best medicine for teething children. Price 25 cents a bottle.

GENERAL NEWS.

TOBACCO AGAIN.—Congress is again to wrestle with the tobacco question. A bill "repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer" has safely run the gauntlet of a sub-committee and of the full Congress on Agriculture and has been sent to the House for recommendation to pass. The bill repeals all laws or parts of laws now in force levying and assessing a tax upon tobacco in the hands of the producer. The second section of the bill provides "that no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants, who have produced the same on his land; and they may sell the same to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export." The passage of the bill would, it is said by the Treasury officials, entail a loss of several millions of dollars yearly on the government. The subject, it is claimed, is a matter which belongs only to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it is said that when the bill is reported from the Committee on Agriculture a point of order will be made against it.—Raleigh Observer.

BAD NEWS FROM LIBERIA.—The latest accounts from Liberia are very discouraging. The shipment from Charleston last year did not turn out well, and a good many came home declaring themselves deluded. But one family came back with very different ideas. It undertakes to accompany another shipment of emigrants to Liberia. There is a bad feeling between the natives and the emigrants, and it would not be surprising to see them in another war, and such a war! There will be a great hubbub, but mighty little civilization diffused amongst them.

There have been 494 cases of suicide in San Francisco within the last five years, and the *Chronicle*, of that city, shows that they have all resulted from stock gambling, which has become more of a curse to California than Mongolian immigration.

Rev. Dr. Tullage, lately on trial by the "falsehood and deceit," was acquitted by a vote of 25 to 20.

"What is the matter with the darling creature?" The baby was crying piteously, but the nurse had a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at hand, and the little fellow was soon comfortable.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES SHOES,

made to order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace, Side Lace, and Button Boots,

which we can sell as cheap as the same quality of Shoes can be bought elsewhere.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. REICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879.—6m.

Pond's Medicines.

HEALING AND COMFORTING.

TOILET SOAP—A mild form of Pond's Extract, for bathing and softening the skin, &c.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER LADIES

Please Read This

THEN CALL,

and be convinced that at the well known Millinery establishment of

Mrs. DOUTHITT,

can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, FINE TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in

GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHITT.

Fresh Arrivals

OF

Fancy Stationery

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE

Floral Panels

suitable for framing, or mantel ornaments.

PORTFOLIOS,

In linen bindings, ornamented with hand painted bouquets of flowers.

Mark Twain's

SCRAP BOOKS

in several styles of binding.

NEW STYLE

VISITING CARDS

in leatherette cases and in packs, with round and turned corners. Also

Satin hand-printed Cards

Cases of neat design.

PAPETERIES

at all prices.

CHAMOIS-SKIN

Pen Wipers.

Two Styles.

PRANG'S

Birthday and Scripture Text

CARDS.

These are the most beautiful Gems of printing ever offered here.

THE LEATHERETTE GOODS

OF BROWN & HARD, NEW YORK.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON, N. C. OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:

\$100

Challenge!

Challenge!

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are a deception and a snare.

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "cheap John" makers, whose only object is to sell. If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the best possible terms from several of the leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial.

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING SOLE AGENT FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me.

Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21, 6mo.

New Advertisements.

DIXIE SOAP

P. J. CREW & CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.

Manufacture all the standard varieties of

LAUNDRY SOAPS.

Which they offer at lowest prices.

TRY OUR DIXIE SOAP.

XANTHINE.

Prof. Hertz's Great German Hair Restorative. The best preparation for the Hair NOW KNOWN. It gradually restores gray hair to its natural color, producing a permanent growth, cures itching scalp, and cures all diseases of the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out and restores the hair in the head and elsewhere. Try it. Prepared by XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va., and for sale by all Druggists.

BECKWITH'S

Anti Dyspeptic Pills

These Pills will PREVENT AND CURE DYSPEPSIA. They are an unrivaled DINNER PILL, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for circular. E. R. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month, and expenses, or a large bonus, for every agent who sells our goods, and who will send us a list of names and addresses of all agents who sell our goods. Address: Messrs. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY. Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Ellender Allen, on the 10th of May, 1879. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Ellender Allen, to make immediate payment and settlement, on the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them by the 10th of June, 1880, on this notice will be paid in full of their recovery.

N. S. COOK, Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County, May 15th, 1879.—No. 20, 6w.

PRANG'S

BIRTHDAY CARDS,

SCRIPTURE TEXTS,

The most beautiful cards made. For sale at the Salem Bookstore.

OPUM

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

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N. S. COOK, Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County, May 15th, 1879.—No. 20, 6w.

PRANG'S

BIRTHDAY CARDS,

SCRIPTURE TEXTS,

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6 p. m., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAIL.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4:45 p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6 p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30 a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 5 p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Taber, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2 p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Eboli, closes every Friday, at 6:30 a. m. Due every Saturday, by 8 a. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ASCENSION DAY.

Public Square has been mown.

GREEN PEAS no more a luxury.

EARLY callers—strawberry vendors.

IN four days more—Whit Monday.

CHEW JACKSON'S Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

WAR on the cat birds and crows has begun.

TUESDAY—Oak Ridge Commencement.

RAIN the past week and abundance of it.

THE train now departs 15 minutes earlier.

THE Yadkin river has been swollen above water level from 6 to 6 feet.

ORANGE trees again grace the front piazza of the Academy building.

THE fallen mason work about the Mineral Spring has been replaced.

CHEERIES are ripe. 10 cents will purchase a quart, but not the paragon.

THE various townships can now be supplied with the blank tax lists.

WINSTON'S Light Infantry observed the 20th by a parade.

FOUR interments in the Moravian Graveyard since January.

A BRICK pavement is being laid in front of Allen's Hardware Store.

THE three liveries stable 40 horses for the public's convenience.

ALL undeliverable express, at the depot, after a prescribed time, is auctioned off.

BARBER, arraigned and tried at Davidson Court, on the charge of manslaughter, has been acquitted.

LOVE no money can procure a turnout from the livery stables Sundays, generally, previously engaged.

ONLY some three or four exulted to Richmond from here, recently, and two of those were boys.

GROSS receipts of the Mendelssohn Club Concerts were about \$400. Our people are truly lovers of sweet sounds.

CUPS and buckets would be of great convenience to man and beast, if placed at the town pumps.

MR. H. B. CONRAD has our thanks for an invitation to Yadkin College commencement on June 1st.

S. D. FRANKLIN has gone to Baltimore, as delegate to a General Convention of Y. M. C. A.

W. J. LOCKE, of Old Town, lost three fingers, his hand being caught in a planing machine.

CIGARETTE manufacturing of weeping willow bark, is the latest home-made novelty.

AN excursion train leaves our depot for Columbia, S. C., on the 26th. Round trip ticket \$3.85.

ISAAC CONRAD, of South Fork township, was badly injured by a stallion, last week.

Everybody sought the shady side of the house Tuesday. 'Twas about our warmest day. Wednesday ditto.

A FINE bay horse, gentle, and will work anywhere, for sale. Enquire at the Press Office.

OWNERS of milch cows can hear something to their advantage by seeing either Frank Miley or Wm. Nading.

THOSE several saucers of ice-cream tendered "ye local" at F. W. Moller's confectionery, were excellent—delicious! Many thanks.

STATE Medical Convention met in Greensboro, Tuesday. Dr. B. B. Balfour and Shaffer are in attendance from Salem.

THOMASVILLE is soon to have an Episcopal Church edifice. Half of the necessary funds for building have been subscribed.

Rev. E. H. JONES, of the Presbyterian Church, convening at Louisville, Ky.

EVERYTHING edible that grows is brought to town, even down to the little garden radish. They bring 5 cents a dozen.

SURRY COUNTY has voted on the R. R. question and \$50,000 appropriation. Mt. Airy township polled 401 for and 66 against.

THE recently belled buzzard loveth his familiar haunts and remains in this neighborhood. The tinkle of his bell has become a common sound.

DURING the past week Rev. M. C. Kurfess administered immersion to several additional candidates for membership of the Christian Church.

THOMASVILLE Female School announces the commencement exercises, June 4th. Dr. A. B. Brown, of Virginia, is to deliver the literary address.

THE annual meeting of the Dunkers, has been in progress at their place of worship in Southfork township the past week.

ELEVEN freight cars rolled into the depot Saturday night, rather scattering. The track was slippery and up hill grade too much for the iron horse.

JNO. SHULTZ, delegate to Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., which met the past week in Fayetteville, has been appointed to the office of Grand Guardian.

THE colored population entertain themselves by dances, festivals and the like. "Laugh to-day—what of to-morrow?" is seemingly the secret of their joy.

TOM says there were fourteen arrests among the colored population of Winston the past week. Petty trespassing of the town ordinances were the charges.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of East Bend School will take place on Thursday and Friday 29th and 30th instant. R. C. Puryear, Esq., will deliver the literary address.

GRANITE from an immense quarry near town, is used extensively for steps, and monument bases. A building of this stone would make a magnificent structure.

TOP Buggy and Harness, arranged for single and double, for sale. Enquire at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

REV. BROWN, a youth employed at Messrs. Fries' Cotton & Woolen Factory, was again injured Thursday. His hand accidentally caught in the feed rollers of a wool picker, crushing a finger badly.

A DIRECTOR'S CAR, as fine a coach as was ever upon our Railroad, paid a flying visit here last Wednesday, arriving at 10 p. m., and leaving at 5 a. m. Pres. Buford and other prominent R. R. men were aboard.

JOHN WIMMER, Jr. and GEORGE SHORE, were out horseback riding, Thursday evening, when John's animal became frisky, and ran into a turnout driven by W. G. Balfour, frightening the occupants and damaging Will's vehicle slightly.

SHAD, weighing from 3 to 5 pounds are caught in the Yadkin River in considerable numbers. Some twenty or thirty years ago, these fish were caught in large numbers during the months of April and May, but for years they have been scarce, until this season.

WM. P. ORMSBY occupies a large space in our columns, advertising superior organs and pianos. All who desire a sweet-toned, harmonious instrument give friend Will a call. His prices are reasonable and suit the times.

CHAS. YATES has gone to Philadelphia, Pa., to perfect himself more fully in the manufacture and working of cotton and woolen cloths, and will be absent some months. He will also, while there, select machinery for Thos. B. Lash's factory at Bethania.

MESSRS. J. P. Cheatwood and J. I. Dimmette will accept our thanks for invitation to attend commencement exercises of TRAP HILL INSTITUTE, Wilkes County, N. C., to-morrow. (Friday.) The entertainment will consist of Tableauaux, Choral, etc. We wish them a pleasant time.

\$2,000 worth of U. S. 4 per cent. refunding bonds were sold in 15 minutes at the Salem Postoffice, Tuesday morning. \$5,000 is the total investment at this depository since the issue of these bonds. A number of capitalists are waiting a fresh installment.

THE Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, afforded a truly rich treat to the lovers of good music on Thursday and Friday of last week. The club has been well received during their Southern tour, and is composed of first class musicians. This company were billed for Charlotte on the 19th and Greensboro on the 20th.

POSTERS.—Notwithstanding there are four printing offices in the two towns, we still see manuscript advertisements posted up, which sometimes tax the ingenuity of persons to decipher. Advertisements should be made attractive in order to have the desired effect, and the giving of a dollar for not having said and other notices printed is a mistaken notion of economy.

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS OF FORKST.—S. H. Everett, County Examiner, requests us to announce that on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., a meeting of the County Teachers' Association will be held at the Court-House. Every teacher is requested to be present. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and other important business transacted.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collections of Internal Revenue taxes for the week ending Saturday, May 17th, in the Fifth District, were as follows:

Monday, May 12th, \$ 1,467.75
Tuesday " 13th, 3,971.34
Wednesday " 14th, 4,427.64
Thursday " 15th, 4,054.08
Friday " 16th, 4,719.46
Saturday " 17th, 4,014.50

Total, \$ 22,654.77
Collections for the Month of May, to include Saturday, the 17th inst., were \$165,054.79.

DECIDED.—The suit for damages brought by Paul Crutchfield against the Richmond & Danville Railroad, for \$5,000 damages for injuries received was decided at Davidson Court, the past week, in Crutchfield's favor. The case was of several years standing, having been removed from county to county.

A new trial was prayed which Judge Schenck said he would grant provided the counsel did not effect a compromise. After some parley, a compromise was agreed upon, the Railroad company to pay Crutchfield \$1,800, and lawyers fees, which will aggregate a total of about \$2,800. Crutchfield pays the fees of his witnesses.

PERSONAL MENTION.—Col. R. L. Patterson is at home again.

Major Pinkham, of the Revenue Department, has gone to Washington City.

Mr. and Mrs. Holman, of Alamance county, spent several days the past week in Salem, returning home, Monday.

Our former citizen, Cornelius Shultz, came up from Greensboro Monday evening, to attend the funeral of his aged mother.

E. K. Garmany and daughter, from Savannah, Ga., we notice registered at the Salem Hotel. Miss G. has become an inmate of S. F. Academy.

J. W. Barell, of Augusta, Ga., paid a short visit the past week to his daughter, who is a pupil in the Academy.

Dr. W. B. Mercer, of Toisnot, N. C., was in our town for several days the past week, visiting his sister, in the Academy.

Mrs. H. C. Thomas and family were at the Salem Hotel during the past week.

Mr. Jas. Dick and lady of Greensboro, were in town on a visit to Miss Mary Zevely. They returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Holt and her charming daughter, Miss Daisy, were in town attending the Academy anniversary. They were the guests of Mrs. L. Fries.

WAUGHTOWN ITEMS.—The carpenters have put in an appearance again. They have torn down the walls of Mr. Solomon Sink's old house, and John is building a very tasty dwelling, larger than the old one. (Guess Johnny expects to need more house room ere long.) There are others in town who contemplate repairing their dwellings this summer.

Our Sunday School held its annual election last Sabbath, which resulted as follows:

Superintendent.—P. E. Light.
Ass't. Superintendent.—John H. Sink.
Treasurer.—Nathaniel Crowder.
Secretary.—Wm. Phillips.

Wm. C. Clodfelter and Rowan C. Charles have the singing in charge.

The school is two years old and numbers 116, officers, teachers and scholars. We have had no death in the school.

Peaches and apples nearly full crops. Wheat looks very well.

Mumps all gone.

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of Salem Female Academy, was celebrated in the brightest and most appropriate manner that could possibly be arrived at.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, whose performances have been delighting the people of a large portion of our country since January, by an especial arrangement, consented to give two concerts at the Academy, at this time, and also to assist Prof. Agthe and his singing class, in the rendition of Spohr's immortal cantata,—"God Thon art Great."

The first Concert came off on Thursday evening, May 15.

In spite of threatening weather a large audience filled the elegant Chapel of the Academy. The performance was of a high order, and was highly appreciated. We have not the space for as lengthy description as we would like, and hence can only give a synopsis of the programme, which comprised selections from Rossini, Meyerbeer, Briccialdi, Schubert, Ryan, Servais, R. Schumann, Soderman, Paganini, and Benedick.

The performers were Messrs. Bernhard Listemann, first violin, Gustav Dannreuther, second violin, Edward Heindl, flute and viola, Thomas Ryan, clarinet and viola, Rudolph Hennig, violoncelle, and Malony, contra basso, assisted by Mrs. H. F. Knowles, soprano. The solos on violin, clarinet, flute and viola were performed in the ablest and most perfect manner. Nothing we have ever seen or heard can in the least compare with the beauty and excellence of the different renditions. This could not be otherwise from these, and hence words of praise must sound but stale when brought to a comparison with their magnificent performance.

Mrs. Knowles' singing was of a careful school, and her selections were rendered with conscientious fidelity and exactness. Her voice is of great power and her vocalization perfect.

The Concert was a success in every sense, and despite the heavy shower of rain during it, none seemed willing to leave the hall where so much charming music was so exquisitely rendered.

The Academy Concert was given in

the spacious Moravian Church at 10 o'clock, a. m. A large audience filled the Church, including the galleries. Rev. T. J. Zorn, the principal, gave a concise historical sketch of the institution, from its beginning to the present time.

A hymn was then sung by the audience, the grand organ lending. Mr. Zorn, then offered up a fervent prayer in behalf of the Academy.

The Concert proper was opened with the Latin Chorus—"Insane at vane curae," Haydn, by the singing class. It was very happily rendered; in spirited measure.

Next followed the Quartette in C. Minor—Beethoven, by members of the Quintette Club, and so excellently was it given that further comment is unnecessary.

"O Praise the Lord," one of Three Trios for Female Voices, Mendelssohn, was sung by 10 young ladies of the Academy.

As part two of the morning's programme the beautiful Cantata, "God, Thou art Great," was sung by Prof. Agthe's entire Singing Class, assisted by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club as orchestra, and several gentlemen from Salem and Winston as tenors and basses. The entire Cantata is difficult, yet of wonderful grandeur and sublimity eminently fitting the occasion. Prof. Agthe deserves highest praise for the manner in which his pupils rendered their several parts, and his own well cultivated voice added not a little to the beauty of the performance. His labors for the past weeks were crowned with a substantial success, which must be the more gratifying to him, in that the most of his work was carried on at great personal discomfort to himself, he having been quite unwell for some time before the Concert.

Immediately after the Concert a grand dinner was served to some fifty or sixty invited guests, in the spacious dining-room of the Academy. The floral decorations were superb and the whole affair was elegantly gotten up. A few hours were spent by the guests afterwards promenade in the handsome grounds, or recalling reminiscences of earlier days in the broad piazzas and halls of the Academy.

At 8 o'clock promptly began the closing Concert by the Quintette Club. The programme embraced selections from Suppe, Coven, Tenshach, Pleyd, Ryan, Mendelssohn, Viennetemps, Ryan, Abt, and Adam. A large and delighted audience filled the Chapel and the applause was frequent and loud. The performers seemed to be in their best vein and the delicious and entrancing music that was so intensely enjoyed by all, will long be remembered with feelings of deep regard for the immortal masters whose compositions were so magnificently rendered by the members of the Quintette Club. Nor will the gentlemen themselves be forgotten, for their ability and kindness won them many friends amongst our people. We hope that Salem will have a place on their books in the future, and we can assure them a hearty welcome whenever they can make it convenient to visit us again.—COMMUNICATED.

KERNERSVILLE ITEMS.

Why is it that so few people take an interest in Geographical science, and especially in topography? So many towns in the State and out of it are growing into magnificence and importance about which we would like to know something, and a trifling expenditure of time each day, in the study of a subject so intensely interesting, would soon furnish a large fund of useful intelligence.

Kernersville is advancing in many respects. The most of the streets are in fine condition. The merchants are all exhibiting attractive stocks of goods at low cash prices, and are paying the highest market prices for the produce of the country. It seems to be the impression of many that another Railroad will soon give Kernersville additional communication with the outside world.

The closing exercises of the Kernersville Academy, the 3rd of June, is an interesting theme among the young folks as well as the older ones. They anticipate a large attendance and quite an enjoyable time, notwithstanding their tickets have been delayed in the hands of the printer. The Bible panorama to be here May 24th, at night, is attracting much attention. It is said to be very good indeed. The hotels and boarding houses are prepared to accommodate at all times.

The population of Kernersville is about 500; voters 100. We have no notary public in our town, and when any business is to be done our citizens must go to Winston or about 24 miles to the nearest J. P. Our Mayor and Commissioners are all Democrats and as a matter of consequence the man at the court-house would not appoint the citizen of Kernersville who was petitioned for our officer.

The last Legislature prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in one and a half (1 1/2) miles of the Kernersville school and churches. Keep the "poison" as inconvenient as possible. We heard a gentleman say, who was stopping here a short time, that it was really something remarkable to see no man intoxicated;—he had not seen one during his stay in our town; and he would wager that there were fewer dogs in Kernersville than in any other town in the State.

The Moravian church will soon have a 400 lb. bell tolling. Rev. C. L. Rights fills the pulpit of the Moravian church every 2d and 4th Sunday. Rev. M. J. Hunt, of the M. E. Church, South and West. T. S. Trawick the 3rd, Rev. Mr. Ross preached Sunday night. He is visiting his daughter. There were

eighty scholars in attendance at the M. E. church Sunday.

Kernersville, Leak's and King's Tobacco factories are now operating; Benbow & McKenny are building the 4th and J. W. Board maturing the 5th one. With our situation and advantages who can tell what Kernersville cannot do. She graded four miles of the N. W. N. C. R. R., and will show her hand in the narrow Gauge in due time.

Kernersville has beautiful young ladies, say the young gentes.

Kernersville has a "Ladies Aid Society."

Oil of Sassafras is a great staple here. Quite a business is the shipping of Manufactured Tobacco. The leaf is also coming in to the manufacturers largely.

The season is fine; grass luxuriant; fruit promising.

Kernersville, it is estimated, pays fifty dollars per month for private conveyance to Greensboro, Salem and Winston, the Railroad schedule being inconvenient to our citizens. We hear the Agent complaining of short sales of tickets, but shipments to and from Kernersville are heavy. Merchants are replenishing their stocks, and trade is lively. J. H. Gentry is and has been filling large orders for the R. & D. R. R. Co.

The Committee of the R. & D. R. R. Co. passed up the road and returned Thursday morning, looking after the road and its interests.

MARRIED.

In Davis County, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. P. Smith, last Wednesday evening, Mr. E. C. CLARK to Miss BESSIE BROWN, Rev. Mr. Boone, officiating.

Oh! happy pair, to every blessing born;
For you may life's calm stream unruffled run;
For you your roses bloom without a thorn,
And bright as morning shine its evening sun.

DIED.

Near Waughtown, on last Thursday evening Miss BETSY WISSEN, in the 60th year of her age.

In this place, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. SARINA SHULTZ, aged about 86 years. The deceased was the mother of Wm. F. and Cornelius Shultz, her only surviving children.

Near Dalton's, Stokes county, on Friday last, ABRAHAM HEATH, of consumption, aged 70 years.

In Winston, on the 16th inst., Mr. ADAMSON STUART, aged 50 years.

In Lewisville township, on the 9th inst., Mr. AUGUSTINE SMITH, Mr. S. served his country in the Mexican war, and was an invalid for many years.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.
Wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.30; Corn, 60 a 65; Rye, 70 to 80; Oats, 40; Flaxseed, 85; Beans, (new) 40; Eggs, 10; Beef, 22; Flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Meal, per lb., 2c; Bacon, 6 to 9; Lard, 8; Fresh Cotton, 8; Wool, 30; Tallow, 7; Raw Home Butter, 12 to 15.

STATE GOODS.
Sugars, Brown 74 to 8; Extra, 8 to 9; White, 10 to 11; Coffee, Rio, 114 to 17; Extra Fancy, 18; Yarns, 90; Sheet, 6 to 7; Plaids, 84 to 9; Soda, 44; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 22; Soap, per sack, \$1.15 to \$1.25, \$2.00. Sole Leather, 20 to 22. The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.
NEW CROP.
Lugs, Green, \$2.00 to \$2.50
" Com, 2.00 to 3.00
" Good Red, 3.50 to 3.75
" Bright com, 3.00 to 5.00
" " good, 6.00 to 9.50
" " fine, 10.00 to 12.50
" fancy, 15.00 to 14.00
Sun Cured fillers, 5.00 to 7.50
Leaf Common, 3.50 to 5.50
" Red, 5.50 to 7.50
" Common bright, 10.00 to 12.50
" Good, 7.50 to 11.00
Rich wax fillers, 12.00 to 15.00
Bright thin leaf, 8.00 to 12.50
" Good, 8.00 to 14.00
Wrappers, Red, 8.00 to 14.00
" Common Bright, 12.50 to 15.00
" Good and Choice, 18.00 to 25.00
" Fine and Waxy, 30.00 to 45.00
" Fancy, 50.00 to 70.00
Mahogany, 16.50 to 40.00 to 50.00

CHARLOTTE, May 15.—Flour, \$3.00 a \$3.25. Wheat 000, Corn 00 a 65. Oats 00 a 50. Bacon 04 a 64. Potatoes, sweet, 50 a 60. FAYETTEVILLE, May 14.—Bacon 64 a 74. Apple Brand 11.75. Flour \$4.75 a \$5.50. Corn 04 a 60. Oats 45 a 60. Wheat 1.20 a \$1.30. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1.50 a 1.75. Whisky \$2.00.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Flour 5.00 a 5.50. Wheat 1.18 a \$1.16. Corn 44 a 45. Oats 30 a 31. BALTIMORE, May 19.—Wheat \$1.12 a \$1.16. Corn 35 a 45. Oats 33 a 37. Flour \$3.15 a \$3.75. Bacon, 42 a 6.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Wheat 1.05 a 1.09. Corn 37 a 38. Oats 33 a 36. Bacon, 34 a 35.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON.
H. W. FRIES.

May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.

May 3rd, 1879.

I. W. DURHAM, PRACTICAL Marble Worker

AND DEALER IN MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs. March 21—26-12—1 year.

STOVES—STOVES—STOVES!

THE UNDERSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of COOKING STOVES AND HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Stove Pipes and Fixtures always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to. A general assortment of TIN WARE.

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.

J. E. HICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

D. R. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garre yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no. 30.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Henry Hart, deceased, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Hart to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1880, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ISAAC O. HART, Administrator with will

